

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c. and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPOSTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
**HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,**
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12
per annum. Postage to any part of
the World \$2.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

THE
DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE
FOR 1907.
Complete Edition .. \$10.00
Small .. 6.00
Orders may be sent to the
Hongkong Daily Press Office and
to the Local Bookellers

No. 15,402, 號二第百四千五第 日九十月七年三十三緒光 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 27TH, 1907. 二拜禮 號七十二月八年七零百九千一英曆香港 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

**WATSON'S
FRUIT SYRUPS**
Prepared from GENUINE FRUIT
Juices Made
**DELIGHTFUL COOLING
DRINKS.**

**A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,**

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
11005

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$4.50 per cask ex Factory
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$2.70 per bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. 11046

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY Popular English Manufacturers, in
all Hares and Sizes.
**SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED
SHOT.** From No. 10 to 88SG. at \$6, 37 and
\$7.50 per 100 SPORTING REQUISITES
and AIR GUNS in Variety.
Inspection Invited.
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. 1171

A LING & CO.,
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(Next to Messrs. KUNN & KONG).

**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.**
Photographic Goods of every Description
in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. 778-128

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.**
TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
6.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m., 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.,
every 4 hours.

SITUATIONS.
Extra Cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SUNDAYS.
6.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 Noon ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS at 8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m., 9.45 to
11.15 p.m., every half hour.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Com-
pany's Office, Alexander Buildings, Des Voeux
Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREY & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1907. 677

**MITSUBISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA
(MITSUBISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT**
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

Cable Address, "IWASAKI,"
which applies to all Branch Offices.
All Letters Addressed to:
MANAGER, MITSUBISHI CO.
with name of place, under
Branch Offices:-
**NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KARATSU,
SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, &
HANKOW.**

AGENCIES:-
YOKOHAMA: M. ARADA, Esq.
CHINKIANG: Messrs. GRABING & Co.
MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.
SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima,
Ochi, Ebirnew, Namsuta and Kami-Yamada
Collieries, and also Hojo Colliery, which will
shortly be ready to produce on a large scale the
best House Coal.
The Head and Branch Offices and the
Agencies of the Company will receive any order
or sale produced from the above Collieries.
T. MATSUKI, Manager, Hongkong.
No. 2, Pedder Street.
814

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

OF
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA
ESTABLISHED 1815.

BRANDY ★★★★★ Per Case
" ★★★★★ \$21.50
" ★★★★★ 19.00
" ★★★★★ 16.00

WHISKY, PALL MALL 19.00
" **JOHN WALKER & SONS**
OLD HIGHLAND 12.00

" **C. P. & CO'S SPECIAL**
BLEND 10.00

PORT WINE, INVALIDS 19.00

" **DOURO** 13.00

SHERRY, AMOROSO 19.00

" **LA TORRE** 15.25

BENEDICTINE, D.O.M. 40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO
SIEMSEN & CO.,
HONGKONG AGENTS.
1101

"AQUARIUS"
**A PURE TREBLE DISTILLED
TABLE WATER**
IN QUARTS, PINTS AND SPLITS.
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1907. 1104

**MITSUI BUSSAN
KAISHA**
(MITSUBI & CO.)
IMPORT EXPORT AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
HONGKONG BRANCH:- PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, Ice House Street.
M. KOBAYASHI, Manager.

HEAD OFFICE:-1, SURUGACHO, TOKYO.
OTHER BRANCHES:
London, New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon, Singapore, Bangkok,
Sourabaya, Manila, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow,
Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Tairen, Angtung, Foon, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka,
Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Misuru, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchino,
Sasebo, Milke, Hakodate, Sapporo, Taipeh, Tainan, &c.
Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A.I. Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Mint and Armaments, the State
Railways, Principal Railway Companies, Industrial Works, and Home and Foreign Mail
and Freight Steamers.
SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Mihe, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines and
SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotani, Hokoku, Hondo, Kamada, Mameda, Ohtsuji, Ohnoura,
Sasabara, Tsukaburo, Yoshio, Yunkibara, and other Coals.
IMPORTERS and EXPORTERS of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Cotton Piece Goods, Copper, Silver,
Tin, Lead and other Metals, Railway Materials, Acids, Camphor, Flour, Cereals, Manure,
Rice, Opium, Isinglass, Mushrooms, Sugar, Wax, Vermicelli, Sulphur, Hemp, Beer, Cement,
Cigarettes, Matches, Paper, Hides, Leather, Belts, Teak and other Timber etc. 110

HIRANO.
THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.
THE HIRANO MINERAL WATER CO., LD., KOBE.
AGENTS: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1905. 1588

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES

OF ALL KINDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

**THE LATEST METHOD OF THE AMERICAN
SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.**
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. 606

DR. M. H. CHAUN,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 19, D'AGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 461

C. LAZARUS & COMPANY,

60 AND 61, BENTINCK STREET,

CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS.

**THE STANDARD INDIAN
BILLIARD TABLE,**

Complete with all Accessories for Billiards and packet for Shipment.
R. 1.460.

C. LAZARUS & CO., CALCUTTA.

1380-3.

LONG HING & CO.,
PHOTO GOODS STORE,
17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

JUST RECEIVED:-
**A FRESH & EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
KODAK FILMS,
ILFORD PLATES & PAPERS, &c.**
DEVELOPING and PRINTING for AMATEURS A SPECIALITY.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1907. 11018

**CHAMPAGNE
G. H. MUMM & CO.,**

THE MOST POPULAR WINE.

Can be had in the following qualities:-
EXTRA DRY (Gout American).
BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

**SALES IN THE UNITED STATES EXCEED THE TOTAL OF ALL OTHER
BRANDS.**

**SERVED IN ALL CLUBS AND FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, AND OBTAINABLE
AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN THE COLONY.**

Hongkong, 1st June, 1907. 11017

TRADE MARK TEN YEARS OLD.
\$13 PER DOZEN.

"WHITE HORSE" WHISKY
BOTTLED IN SCOTLAND
FROM THE
ORIGINAL RECEIPT OF 1746.

SOLE AGENTS:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
1107

**"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
PUBLICATIONS.**

**DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE
OF THE FAR EAST** \$10.00
Do. Do. Small Edition 6.00
CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY: A
Social and Political Novel, by C. J.
Halcombe 3.50
THE JUBILEE OF HONGKONG,
being an Historical Sketch to which
is added an Account of the Celebra-
tions in 1891 1.00
THE HONGKONG TYPHOON, Sept.
18th, Illustrated Account 0.50
**TEMPORARY MINING REGULA-
TIONS IN CHINA** 0.50
**REGULATIONS FOR RAILWAY
CONSTRUCTION IN CHINA** 0.50
**HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
OF THE MEETINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Pub-**
lished Annually 4.00
MOUNTINGS OF NAVAL GUNS
and their Subsequent Use with the
Ladysmith Relief Column 1.00
**WARRIOR EXPLOITS OF THE
MERCHANT NAVY, by J. E.**
Featherstonhaugh 1.00
**POLITICAL OBSTACLES TO MIS-
SIONARY SUCCESS IN CHINA** 0.25
**TRADE MARK REGULATIONS
IN CHINA** 0.25

**FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON,
BY THE PEARL RIVER:-** "A
Book for the Globetrotter," by Capt.
C. V. LLOYD, with Maps and Itin. 1.50
HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS,
half yearly vol. bound 7.50
**FIFTY YEARS ANGLO-CHINESE
CALENDAR, 1864 to 1913** 2.00
**RATES OF EXCHANGE AT
HONGKONG English Mail days**
1874 to 1906 2.00
**BOMBAY RATES OF EXCHANGE
AT HONGKONG, English Mail**
Days 1893 to 1905 1.00
CALLED OUT: or the Chung Wang's
Daughter, an Anglo-Chinese Ro-
mance, by Chas. J. H. Halcombe 2.00
**FROM PORTSMOUTH TO PEKING,
VIA LADYSMITH, WITH A
NAVAL BRIGADE (Cruise of
H.M.S. Terrible) 1.00**
SKETCH OF THE WEST RIVER 0.25
PLAN OF VICTORIA 1.00
" **KOWLOON** 0.75
" **PEAK** 0.75
" **NEW TERRITORY** 0.75
" **CANTON** 0.50
POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM 0.25

STEN TING.
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 19, D'AGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 461

HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
Dining accommodation for 300 Persons
163 Bedrooms
Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms
Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel
Residents
Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor.
Electric Lighting and Fans
Every Comfort
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms
Ladies' Cloak Rooms
Matron in attendance
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS
A. F. DAVIES, Manager.
11025

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the-
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. 11245

**"KINGSCLERE,"
PRIVATE HOTEL.**

**APPROACH FROM KENNEDY ROAD AND
MACDONALD ROAD.**
Telephone No. 134.
Telegraphic Address: "SACHSOLA."
A.B.C. Code, 5th Ed.
ELECTRIC LIGHT, Hot and Cold Water
throughout, Billiards, Tennis, Croquet,
putting green and fine stabling for horses.
Proprietress, Mrs. G. SACHSE.
11028

THE GRAND HOTEL,
DIVISION STREET, KOBE.

FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.
COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOMS
Situated in close proximity to the Harbour
and Railway Station.

BEST WINES AND LIQUORS SUPPLIED.
Special arrangements for a long stay.
F. DOMBALLE } Proprietaires.
M. MAHLE }
807

"BOA VISTA"
**(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH
CHINA),
MACAO.**

HAS been re-opened under European
management and most strict supervision
so as to afford cleanliness and hygiene of the place
All comforts of a home
Most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
a few days rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.
Two steamers (s.s. Sui An and Sui Tai) daily to
and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and
from Canton, give easy communication with both
these centres.
Cable Address:-"BOAVISTA."
For Terms, apply
THE MANAGER.
11017

VICTORIA HOTEL
SHAMEN-CANTON.

FIRST CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL.
On the British Consession.
Electrically Lighted.
Every Modern Comfort and Convenience at
Reasonable Rates.
Under the Personal Superintendence of
H. HAYNES, late Manager Hongkong Hotel.

MACAO HOTEL.
TELEGRAMS:-FARMER, MACAO.
MACAO, CHINA.

In the Centre of the Praya Grande.
CAPT. T. AUSTIN, Manager.
Both Hotels Electrically Lighted and under
experienced European Management.
Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents
and Tourists.
11014 W.M. FARMER, Proprietor.

WANTED

DOCTOR WANTED.

DR. WELLADAY, Surgeon S.S.
"AUSTRIAN," due here early in
September, desires a SUBSTITUTE OR
EXCHANGE for Three Months.
Address
DR. WELLADAY,
Care of "Daily Press" Office
Hongkong, 26th August, 1907. 1408

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY by Hongkong Company,
Smart Chinese SALESMAN for Foo-
chow. One with knowledge of Foochow
dialect preferred.
Apply to-
Care of "Daily Press" Office
Hongkong, 24th August, 1907. 1391

WANTED

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN with Know-
ledge of Bookkeeping and some
Maritime experience. Apply-
"OFFICE,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1907. 1388

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR & HOUSEHOLD

AERATED WATERS OF ABSOLUTE PURITY

AND THE HIGHEST DEGREE OF PERFECTION.

OUR SODA WATER is the most whole, some daily beverage that can be taken.

OUR LEMONADE, ORANGE CHAMPAGNE, RASPBERRYADE, LEMON SQUASH, &c., possess the true flavour of the finest Fresh Fruit.

We would draw special attention to OUR LIME FRUIT CHAMPAGNE, which has the pleasant characteristics of the finest Lime Fruit.

OUR DRY GINGER ALE is a beverage of delightful flavour and aroma.

OUR SASSAPARILLA is not only a delicious drink but a blood purifier as well.

OUR STONE GINGER BEER since its introduction, has been steadily growing in popular favour.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS, &c., &c., &c.

HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA.

Hongkong: 21st August, 1907

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS. Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Press.

Cables: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber.

P.O. Box, 34, Telephone No. 12.

DEATHS.

On August 16th, at Nankang, of cholera, JOHN CHATHAM, for many years Foreman Fitter to the Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.

On August 18th, at Shanghai, GOTTFRIED NEUBERG, aged 26 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEX ROAD C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 27TH, 1907.

Neither China nor Japan has so far fallen into line with Britain, America, Germany, and Italy in the matter of protecting the rights intended to be secured by trade marks. China did some time ago undertake to establish offices for the registration of foreign trade marks, but the regulations drawn up in 1904 by the Chinese Board of Trade were not acceptable to the foreign Governments interested. These drafted a set of trade mark regulations which were submitted for Chinese guidance in 1905, but over a year later, in November of last year, it may be remembered, China produced another series which were equally unacceptable and showed conclusively that the Chinese had not deemed the foreign suggestions worthy of consideration. The foreign Powers are insisting on the adoption of regulations more in accord with those recommended, and there, diplomatically, the matter stands. An intelligent Taotai at Shanghai, however, by the proclamation reproduced in another column, has got considerably in advance of the Central Government, and his action may possibly

lead to a settlement of the question on broader lines. Peking has not seemed to realize the importance and urgency of the business, but they will perhaps now address enquiries to the Shanghai official, whose answers should make them wiser. This Taotai understands the issues involved for the simple reason that some of his constituents have been suffering owing to the lack of legislation bearing on the practice of copyright infringements. Missionary publishers in Shanghai have been publishing Chinese books and underselling the Chinese publishers. They have been doing nothing illegal, and as the class of books concerned are supposed to be beneficial to the people, they can plead that they are morally justified in giving them wider circulation. We believe that it was a *pro bono publico* reason of this nature which prompted the Japanese Government to hold aloof from the copyright proposals of the other Powers. It admits educational books and indeed books of all kinds and of all languages in free of duty, and we have seen it argued in Japan that high prices for such works are contrary to public interest. Some of the arguments, in fact, were not unlike those recently made by the London Times during its Book War. Still, that does not fully excuse the Japanese in this connection, for their dereliction extends to things other than printed matter; and a contemporary very properly argues that as the Japanese Government has refused to join the Powers mentioned, for the mutual protection of trade marks, it has to face all responsibility for the offences against international copyright committed by unscrupulous Japanese merchants and others, and no amount of protestation or inveigling against Chinese shortcomings will satisfy foreign traders of the sincerity of the Japanese Government in protecting individual property in its own country. The suggestion that it is possible that the unsatisfactory attitude of Japan in this matter, her failure to co-operate with the four Powers in protecting the interests of their nationals and the last example set by individual Japanese, are responsible for the dilatoriness displayed by China in carrying out her treaty obligations, is not unreasonable, but should not be unduly pressed. There is no doubt whatever that the officials at Peking see nothing more in the scheme than an opportunity to levy further imposts on trade, though there are plenty of merchants with favourite "chops" who could teach them otherwise, if they would listen, as they have done in the case of Shanghai Taotai. The proclamation of this official is practically a law for the area of his jurisdiction, so that in Shanghai at least trade marks can now find sanctuary, until Peking rescinds the order. But, as we have said, it is to be hoped this action by the Shanghai Taotai will act as a leaven in the lump, and awaken Peking to a sense of its duty in the matter.

The inquiry into the collapse at the Hongkong Hotel will open this week before Mr. F. A. Bazeand at the Magistracy.

No further developments have taken place locally with regard to the transfer of Adsett's, the suspected murderer of Garardo Dayton, to Hongkong.

The value of the late Mr. Tang Chuk-kai's legacy in the Hongkong College of Medicine was \$10,000, not \$1,000 as was carelessly printed by us yesterday.

The plague totals at date are 229 cases, 207 deaths. There were only four last week and one yesterday. There was one fatal case of small-pox last week.

Mr. Winston Churchill is to go on tour to East Africa and Uganda. His living and transport expenses will be paid by himself and not by public money.

When the turtle was opened—we refer to the turtle captured by the Corinthian Yacht Club—over two hundred eggs were discovered, 99 of them ready for laying.

Gambling raids have been revived again. Sergt. Morrison had thirteen chair and ricksha coolies before Mr. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday. The first two defendants were fined \$55 and the remainder \$2 each.

A coolie who stole a pair of shoes from a shoemaker's shop in Bonham Road on Sunday was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Melbourne to three weeks' imprisonment and six hours in the stocks.

Mr. Melbourne, in the Second Court at the Magistracy, yesterday convicted a coolie who was found on Sunday morning leaving the Naval Extension with a basket containing twelve pounds of lead which he had stolen. Sentence of three weeks' imprisonment was passed.

A passenger from Canton to Hongkong by the *Panna* found, when he reached the Colony, that his bundle of clothing had been stolen. He was not until he found it in the possession of a coolie who was promptly arrested and on being brought before Mr. Melbourne at the Magistracy yesterday, was sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment and six hours in the stocks.

Before the Select Committee of the House of Commons it was stated that twenty guinea motor coats are made by home workers in Whitechapel for six shillings each.

A censor has impeached Governor Chang Tsing-yang of Chékiang. The memorial declares amongst other things that the Governor has been guilty of murdering many innocent people since the assassination of the late Emperor.

A fire occurred at the Resident Magistrate's quarters at Taipei last week which occasioned serious damage, but the local residents turned out and saved the building from demolition. Among the foremost fire fighters was Mr. Last, whose energy was the principal factor in saving the building from demolition.

John Macpherson, who so cleverly escaped from the British Consular Guard at Shanghai on the 18th instant, was rearrested on the 21st by a native detective in a tea-shop. When arrested he was wearing a queue and Chinese clothes, and had had the fore part of his head shaved in Chinese fashion. He was taken before Mr. O. G. Potter, Consul for Portugal, and on the charge of good-breaking was sentenced to six days' solitary confinement in the punishment cells of the goal.

All the mines hitherto owned by the Household Department—in other words an *asigle*—have been transferred to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. This step has two important results. The Household is deprived of a secret fund devoted hitherto, it is said, to questionable purposes, which further rendered the Throne independent of the nation; and in the second place the national treasury will profit by a valuable asset. Money is urgently needed at present, if any effectual steps are to be taken for the development of Korea's resources.

J. B. S. writes to a home paper from the East India United Service Club: "The King of Siam's name is pure Sanskrit—'Kulalankaram,' which means 'Ornament of the Family.' Who is responsible for the absurd caricature of the name, Chulalongkorn? We do not know who was originally responsible for the incorrect transliteration, but we are afraid it has come into such general use, not only in England but on the Continent of Europe, that it will not easily be replaced. That universally recognised authority, the 'Almanach de Gotha,' gives His Majesty's name as Chulalongkorn, and if we spoke of our Royal visitors as King Kulalankaram we should only puzzle our readers."

One of the most remarkable marine disasters that for a long time, have been recorded occurred last month, when the fishing schooner "Matia Brundage" was run down by a three-masted schooner on Nantucket Rip off the coast of Massachusetts U.S.A., impaled on the bow of the latter, and carried along for three miles by the bigger boat until its momentum could be checked. The fishing schooner dragged its anchor, while thus riding along broadside through the billows, until the anchor was wanted. The crew of the fishing boat swarmed up the bowsprit in the hull with mattresses, and finally navigated their craft back to Boston. This story is from America.

Mr. A. S. Mihara who has for some years been the manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Office in Hongkong, has been transferred to New York. During his residence in the Colony Mr. Mihara has made many friends who will much regret his departure. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, we believe, has no Agency at New York at the present time, and in sending a man of Mr. Mihara's business ability to New York it may be assumed that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha are not only looking to the development of their steamship service from Seattle, but possibly are looking forward to the time when the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamers will be running to New York via the Panama Canal. Meanwhile, there is talk of a New York line via Suez. Mr. Mihara is succeeded in Hongkong by Mr. T. Kusumoto.

According to the "Sinwupan" a Japanese firm trading in the Japanese Settlement of Tientsin was caught this week in the act of selling illicit arms and ammunition. It seems that Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai, received information through his secret service agents that the Japanese in question had been secretly supplying arms and ammunition, and so ordered a trap to be laid for them. A secret service agent named Kuo Tzu went to the firm and giving himself out as a member of a certain secret society arranged for the purchase of thirty rifles and a thousand cartridges to be delivered promptly at 6 o'clock next morning, Fu Hsing Hotel. This was done "according to contract," and as a result two Japanese who had charge of the arms and ammunition were also arrested by the Chinese authorities.

An old resident of Japan passed away on the 1st inst., in the person of Dr. James Harris. Dr. Harris had a stirring and eventful life, and was well known to old Japan residents for his sterling worth and genial character. Born at Rhode Island in 1837 he thus died in his eighty-first year. He died at the Yokohama United Club at nine o'clock on Thursday night (1st inst.), quietly and without pain. He graduated at New York and shortly afterwards volunteered for the Crimean War, taking medical service under the Russians. He was at the Siege of Sevastopol and after the fall he returned to America, where he took a short rest. He was again to the fore when the North and South were at war, joining the northern forces. He served all through the war and remained in America until the "Stonewall Jackson" man-of-war was presented to Japan by the American Government. He accompanied that boat, arriving in Japan in 1868. From that date he made Japan his home, practising in Kobe and Yokohama, but mainly in the former port. About a year ago he unfortunately had a paralytic stroke which kept him to his bed.

His Honour the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, leaves on September 3rd, for a three months' holiday in Japan.

An interesting servant and mistress story was related before Mr. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday, when a woman living in 5 Kowloon Street was charged with beating her servant girl. It appeared that the prosecutor, whose temper was not quite angelic, willfully broke the water tap, and when later she was ordered to clean the kitchen she deliberately smashed a water jar. This annoyed her mistress who beat her with a stick over the back and arms, leaving about fifty welts. His Worship bound defendant over to keep the peace.

The Viceroy of the Minoh provinces again telegraphs to the Waiwupu complaining of the appearance of Japanese Buddhist missionaries in Fochow and other districts of the Fukien province. The Buddhist doctrine was imported into the island Empire from China several hundred years ago and it is difficult to know why Japanese Buddhists should preach now to the Chinese in such, whose forefathers were their teachers for several generations. These Buddhist missionaries claim similar privileges to those which the Roman Catholic and Protestant missionaries enjoy in China; but as this was not stipulated for in existing Treaties between China and Japan, the Waiwupu has rejected it on the ground that the Chinese do not want foreigners to teach them Buddhism, which has been one of the principal religions in China since the Tang Dynasty.

Governor Chia K'uei-lang, of Soochow has addressed a memorial to the Throne on the subject of smoothing away the race jealousies existent amongst Chinese and Manchus. The memorial contained five suggestions recommending most radical measures. A censor has also memorialised on the same subject; he states that one of the causes of the bitter feeling between the two races is the length of the period of mourning for one's parents which the law fixes at three years for Chinese and only one hundred days for Manchus. In other words a Chinese cannot hold office for three years on account of the death of a parent, while a Manchu can do so after only three months or so. Another recommendation of the censor was the abolition of the Tartar garrisons in the provinces and the reduction of members to the rank of common people.

THE ARBITRATION COURT.

CROWN LAND RESUMPTION.

The Arbitration Board consisting of His Honour Mr. Justice Wise, the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C. M. G. (Director of Public Works), and Mr. W. Darby, M.L.C., again assembled at the Supreme Court yesterday morning to determine the amount of compensation to be paid in respect of the resumption of eleven plots of Crown land and portions of another at Kowloon, near the old boundary and close to the road between Kowloon City and Yau-mat. The claimant, Mr. C. C. Wang, who was represented by Mr. G. K. Hall B. Rutten, while Mr. G. E. Morrell, Crown Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Crown.

The judgment was delivered in Chambers, but it was afterwards learned by the Press that the compensation was \$2,000 at seven per cent, which was to be paid by April 16th.

THE SCARE IN HANGCHOW.

A Hangchow dispatch states that Governor Chang Tsing-yang of that city has become so nervous owing to the receipt of a number of anonymous letters threatening vengeance upon himself and his family for the death of so many Chinese students and women in Shanghai, that his Excellency appears to be afraid of his own shadow. He intends, however, to be prepared for emergencies and is arming all available troops in Hangchow with machine rifles, and is even trying to get them so as to secure their loyalty to himself. Spreading their importance in the eyes of the highest authority of the province these Chékiang soldiers are becoming daily more arrogant and brutal in their treatment of the inhabitants. This is indeed poor policy on the part of the provincial authorities at Hangchow and is just the one thing needed to bring on a popular insurrection. N. C. D. N.

THE COMET.

The great new comet discovered by Professor Daniel at Princeton, New Jersey, on June 9th last, is rapidly approaching. Astronomers cannot tell yet how near it will approach. The comet is visible from midnight till dawn, and is rapidly increasing in brilliancy. Halley's famous comet, identified with that which carried panic in England just before the battle of Hastings in 1066, is not expected till 1219, its return taking place at intervals of about seventy-six years. But it may be that this unexpected stranger is Halley's comet, accelerated by some influence we cannot estimate, or it may even be that unidentified visitor which the Greeks recorded as being "as big as the sun." There are no trustworthy observations of Halley's comet, which was so called on account of its period being first accurately calculated by that eminent astronomer, before 455. But he succeeded in identifying the comet of 1682 with a previous one in 1531, and also with that observed in 1531 by Apian at Tübingen. The recurrence of this comet in 1799 and 1835 causes its reappearance in 1910 to be confidently anticipated. Comets sometimes fail to keep their appointments, and it is found that the antecedents have really broken up and become dissipated. Biela's comet, first discovered in 1826, had a period of six years and thirty-eight weeks. It reappeared punctually in 1832, in 1839, in 1845, and in 1852, since when it has absconded into space. Donati's comet in 1858 and the great comet of 1861, both of which were seen in their youth, by many still living, were splendid sights, never since equalled. If the new comet proves to be Halley's it may presently yield a fine spectacle. But on the whole it is more likely that Halley's will return true to time, and that this present comet is a new comer, yet identified with any certainty. The other comet, which was discovered by a Prussian astronomer, states that "at the birth of the great comet of 1861, two (but probably only one) large comets appeared, whose plumes extended for two days together, whose plumes occupied the part of the midday sun, and occupied the fourth part of the heavens." This occurred about 134, B.C.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Tokyo, August 26th.

Seven-tenths of Hakodate have been destroyed by fire, including the principal buildings and the consulates.

DISASTROUS FLOODING IN JAPAN.

Tokyo, August 26th.

As the result of the continuous rains great destruction has been wrought in the centre of Japan. Railway communication between Tokyo and Yokohama has been suspended since Saturday. The country is flooded to a great extent.

[BUTTER'S SERVICE.]

THE IMPERIAL DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

London, August 24th.

Captain Otley has been appointed secretary of the Imperial Defence Committee.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

London, August 24th.

The prorogation of Parliament is fixed for the 28th inst.

THE PEACE OF THE WORLD.

London, August 24th.

The Vienna "Politische Correspondenz" makes an authorized statement that the three recent royal meetings, and the conversation between King Edward and M. Clemenceau at Marienbad, have effected a harmonious European agreement, and that the general wish for peace has never before found such an imposing expression.

ADSETTS.

The United States cruiser *Galveston*, on board of which Adsett is now confined, suddenly received orders to go for a cruise, and the British Consul telegraphed to Weihaiwei for a guard. H.M.S. *Clio* was at once dispatched, but arrived at Chefoo to find that the sailing of the *Galveston* had been countermanded. She thereupon returned to Weihaiwei with the guard. Adsett remains on board the *Galveston*.

The American Consul-General admitted on August 19th that important telegrams were passing over the wires, but refused to divulge their contents, although judicial application for Adsett has been made.

A JAPANESE "KENTISH YEOMAN."

A current rumour, says the *Japan Gazette*, reports the sudden death of Mr. Y. Hoshino, proprietor of the well-known Shoji Hotel, Shoji, Yamaguchi Ken. The fact that he was known to have suffered from a weakness of heart for a long time lends credibility to the rumour. Mr. Y. Hoshino was an Englishman, a "yeoman of Kent," as he was prone to boast, and was about 53 years of age. He came to this country some years after it was opened to foreign trade and engaged in various kinds of business. He was employed by the late John W. Hall at his emporium opposite the premises of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., and later was put in charge of Mr. Hall's place, the Shoji Hotel, where he made a specialty of devoting himself to the entertainment of his guests. He was always ready to organize trips in the neighbourhood and resourceful in initiating new pastimes. His enthusiasm for water sports, skating, etc., was unbounded. Besides these proclivities, he had collected a considerable library whose contents he was always pleased to discuss with his friends. (Genial and loyal, he will be much missed by those with whom he had made casual acquaintances, often to be counted into something warmer, and they will commiserate with his family in their bereavement. He leaves a widow, a Japanese, and a family of six or seven children. It is said that he became naturalized in Japan (his original name was Solomon) in order that he might prosecute his task for sport throughout the country without hindrance. This was naturally in the days before the country was thrown open to foreigners.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P.M. str. *China* sailed from Shanghai and is due here to-morrow at 9 a.m.

The P.M. str. *Manchuria* will sail from Yokohama to-day, and is due here on 5th prox.

The M.M. str. *Australia* with the next French Mail, left Singapore on Monday the 26th inst. at 7.30 a.m. for this port via Saigon.

The C.P.R. str. *Montague* arrived Kobe at 10.30 p.m. on Thursday the 22nd inst., and left again at 1 p.m. Sunday for Yokohama, where she is due to arrive at 6 a.m. to-day.

The Boston str. *Tromp* arrived at Manila yesterday.

The Boston str. *Wyand* sailed from Manila on the 26th inst.

TIPS FOR FURLOUGH OFFICIALS.

THOUGHTFUL CROWN AGENTS.

The *Strait Times* says: "In a recent issue, we felt impelled to launch what may have seemed a wholesale condemnation of the new journalistic venture of the Colonial Office. From that position, we are inclined to retreat a jot or tittle. There appears, however, a touch of naïveté in the pages of the infant magazine, which, in justice, should receive such creditable mention as it deserves. On page 9 to 11 is to be found a curious and guardedly worded set of hints to Colonial officials with regard to the demands of the Board of Inland Revenue, and how to avoid them. It may not be generally known that the Crown Agents, by law, are compelled to retain out of a laric paid by them at Home on behalf of Colonial Governments, the necessary reductions for payment of income tax. They have no option in the matter, and the pages referred to show very clearly how little willingness is felt by the Crown Agents in their compulsory action in this regard. Excessive care is taken not to offend openly nor to declare war upon another department of State. But some such extract as the following will clearly indicate to the intelligent reader how little sincerity lies behind the protestations of innocent intention. We quote from page 11:—

"It follows... that an officer on leave may draw salary for five months without paying income tax, and that, if he draws no further salary in this country, he will escape payment, however much longer he stays here. 'a do not suggest that advantage should be deliberately taken of the circumstance, but if it is, no official notice will be taken."

The italics are ours, and the italicized words are so linked to the spirit in which these little "tips" have been collected for the benefit of Colonial officials. It is a want of candour that does credit to the editors of the Colonial Office Journal, and, presumably, to the departments of the Colonial Office and Crown Agents who lend their countenance to the publication. No sane person can defend the taxation of officers on furlough in the home country on half salary. It is clear that the Crown Agents do not make the attempt, but on the contrary go so far as to point out to the officials the various methods of the inland Revenue Commissioners may be so deftly avoided. It is pointed out that income tax is payable where an officer has resided "at one time or several times for a period equal in the whole to six months in any one year," that is, any one financial year, commencing on April 6. The officer may thus have completed five months up to that date, but start fair again on April 6. As the editors ingeniously point out, the utility of apportioning a long holiday over two financial years is obvious. An officer from this Colony with a year's leave due to him would escape the payment of income tax also, either if he arranged to arrive in England after the first week of November. It may be true that the fashionable season for homeward passage is the Spring, and the rush onwards is made in late Autumn, the intention in each case being to escape the supposed rigour of the English winter. But these periods of migration are based upon traditional beliefs in the rotation of the seasons in England.

recent and present objections, which have without foundation in fact. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company are no date in detail, seem to have recognized and made provision for this new state of affairs by putting some of their magnificent new Australian liners on the China run during the summer, as the off-season for the consideration of all European residents in Singapore; but it conveys a special meaning to the official who is suddenly anxious to defeat the exactions of the income-tax assessors. To those officials who have doubtless consigned to the limbo of Blue-books and other unread and unreadable matter their presentation first number of this latest little invention of the Crown Agents, we will in justice commend the pervasiveness of at least these three pages of diabolical and sagacity but very human and grateful hints on the Income Tax and How to Dodge it.

AN INDIAN BANDIT'S AMAZING CAREER.

Justices Mitter and Casper in the High Court of Calcutta disposed of the appeal brought by Doolia. Doolia against the sentence of death passed on him by the Sessions Judge of Purneah for dacoity and murder. Their Lordships confirmed the sentence. The man whose career is here brought to a close was very remarkable in his way. His career of crime extends over many years. The story unfolded in the High Court reads like a modern edition of the romance of Robin Hood. Doolia, the notorious dacoit, was finally brought to bay in Nepal jungle, after having for a year baffled the police and terrorized the villagers of Purneah. His abode for many years had been in the jungles on the Nepal frontier, every nook and corner of which was known to him. He periodically invaded British territory and after a glaring dacoity, usually accompanied with a murder, returned to his dominions a richer man than when he emerged. He had been taken, but had escaped from prison on more than one occasion. He appeared as an approver in several dacoity cases and will be remembered as the chief witness on behalf of the police in the Purneah dacoity case. Mr. Gregory, in the course of his remarks observed that he had merited hanging a couple of dozen times on his own confession. On one occasion, after he had paid his penalty for a dacoity, the police, to show their appreciation for the man who had so often fought them, appointed him a constable in the force. He was asked to make over his weapons, which he did, but the best of them were kept concealed, obviously for future use, when he thought fit to return to his home in the jungles. In November last he was dismissed from his post of constable on suspicion of complicity in a murder, and he once more returned to his solitary habitation and continued his depredation in the villages of Purneah. The ingenious police could do nothing, but a constable was deputed to the nearest village to put the villagers through a course of archery. When they were sufficiently killed in this ancient art, they with their teacher set out on an expedition to hunt Doolia. After an exhaustive search they came across their victim in the dry bed of a river, and a battle ensued. Their leader was shot through the thigh, and another was badly wounded. The notorious dacoit now lost the use of his gun, which in the struggle was broken, and the terror of the police and the villagers was overpowered and captured. He was brought bound hand and foot to Purneah and placed on his trial before the Sessions Judge of Purneah, who sentenced the prisoner to death.

the foreign merchant, the Times correspondent has given the whole question inadequate consideration. Japan is, for all practical purposes, a country of mistaken impressions, regarding that the bulk of her exports and imports are in the hands of the cotton yarn and stuffs is chiefly in the hands of the Japanese. On the contrary, the bulk of her exports and imports are going to and from China and Korea, it is mostly in the hands of Japanese, and the growth of this particular industry goes some way towards explaining the reason why Japan is so anxious for the greater proportion of the exports to go now in the hands of the Japanese. Japan's exports with 1893. The following figures show the increasing share of the Japanese in the foreign trade of the country, and the increase of the foreign merchant's share, because of it, the foreign merchant deals with an amount of trade valued at £48,000,000 as against an amount of £18,000,000 in 1893. This does not mean that the foreign merchant is particularly unsatisfactory result, and it is not surprising that the foreign merchant regrets that the foreign merchant has not lived his life in Japan. To the Times correspondent the future of the foreign merchant in Japan, due to the increasing proportion of Japanese share in foreign trade, is a source of considerable anxiety and

entail a further increase in the Customs duties. It is contended that foreign manufacturers are being prompted by the approaching revision of the treaties to undertake these projects in order to avoid the anticipated higher Customs duties. The *Yokohama Specie Bank* has recently declared that "the success of the introduction of foreign money by the issue of Bonds is on account of the unsettled state of the money market, and if this uncertainty is increased by the mistaken commercial and industrial policy of the Government, the procuring of a ready supply of foreign money in Japan is completely hopeless."

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamcocks	Same as No
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan.	Same as No

An interesting article is published in

The value of Japanese gold coins and for Shanghai and Hongkong from Kobe the past three years, never to be seen as is as follows:—

	HONGKONG.	SHANGHAI.
1904	Y8,197,760	Y14,889,98
1905	2,968,000	9,394,45
1906	8,104,929	7,710,00
1907 (up to Indr.)	4,245,000	3,345,00

From the above figures it will be seen that the largest was in 1944 and since the following year, making an astonishing increase again last year. The Osaka Kasei explains that in 1944 the fluctuation of the exchange made it advantageous to export gold. It is, therefore, impossible to conclude that the exodus of gold in that year was due to the mysterious and unknown cause from the working of exchange rate. It is the shipments for Shanghai goods which diminished in 1944, and it is during that the result was that the export of gold was not responsible for the export to Shanghai. Such being the case, it may be assumed that the fate of the gold coins exported this and last year to Shanghai and Hongkong is still unexplained. The value of coins sold last year amounted to ¥15,814,400. The total may partly represent gold bullion. The value of the coins exported last year was remitted as the result of the working of exchange, but even deducting this amount the value of the coins exported for purchase of goods is probably not less than ¥13,000,000. The export of coins this year to last month, amounted to ¥7,590,000, total for the whole year may be estimated at ¥16,000,000.

Financially such a large exodus of gold is a matter of great importance, but astonishing to find out what becomes of the gold. Investigations made by the Y. K. Specie Bank show that it is the custom of the South China for some time to be decorated with gold bullion for the New Year Festival. Without argument, it is a magnificent rich and brilliant ornament, and the custom is not to be complete. For this purpose people emulate each other in collecting gold bullion before January. Formerly the gold bullion for the purpose used to be supplied by the Y. K. Specie Bank, but now it is by Manchuria, any deficit being made up by importing the metal from America and America. Political changes which have taken place in Manchuria since the Japanese War have cut off the supply, and America has become the only source of supply. Seeing that a gold standard was adopted in Japan, and a gold bullion was largely used by Japan, the clever Chinese decided to supply demand from Japan with less than the result above mentioned. The Japanese Government has been making every effort to devise means to put a stop to the export of gold, but in vain. The only course to be pursued for the purpose is to reduce the percentage of gold in Japanese coins, but this course would not only affecting the stability of the currency system of the Empire. The alternative but to continue to allow the export of gold bullion to Japan, and to rob Japan of some ¥100,000,000 of gold coins annually as long as the Y. K. Specie Bank is in existence, like the *Mainichi* claim. The gold bullion imported into China is very small, as shown by the Y. K. Specie Bank.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

These figures represent only the bullion imported into Kobe. It is to be noted that in 1904 and 1905 the Japanese Government purchased gold bullion for war purposes, and this accounts for the high figures of exportation of bullion from Shanghai in those years — *Japan Chronicle*.

that, in view of the fact that this proclamation for the information of the public that H.E.V. Consul-General, Sir P. L. Warren, has written me to inform me that he has repeatedly received complaints from British merchants in regard to the imitations of English-made goods purporting to be manufactured by those factories, and in which they (the British merchants) are sole agents. This is a great detriment to the British interests. The quality of the goods which are imitated according to the English pattern is poor and of great inferiority, although the packing, colour, pattern and shape are quite similar to those of English goods. Therefore when the Chinese is charged with copying patterns, he generally denies the charge by pointing out the slight difference of patterns between the two kinds of goods. This is a very intolerable business competition in the market. Recently such malpractice is daily increasing, and, therefore, litigation on this question will keep on increasing also. In view of the two strains of such commercial request more or less strain, he requests me to prohibit the copying of patterns by Chinese. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce has already been notified of this matter, has replied that such prohibition is the right step taken for commercial protection, and asks to be informed of the different patterns which are most frequently being copied in order to co-operate in the prohibition. I compliance with my request, the British Consul-General has furnished me with a list of the cigarettes manufactured by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., Messrs. A. B. Burckill and Sons, and sole agents; these two articles are often manufactured by the Chinese according to their patterns. The Consul-General says that he has on several occasions called the attention of the Viceroy of Nanking to this matter, and, moreover, he requests me to issue this proclamation to be posted everywhere to prohibit further imitation of English-made goods. The Chamber of Commerce having been asked to observe this order, I hereby warn the general public of these people, such malpractice on the part of our benefactors once and for all to be stopped. Anyone found to be violating the law, will be punished without leniency.

The Japanese naval officers from the transport cruiser *Daiei* arrived in Paris early on June 25 as the guests of the French Government. Accompanied by the Japanese Naval Attaché, Paris and by the French officer Lieutenant Cham Poinseau, who has been attached to the person of the Japanese Vice-Admiral, they received on leaving the train by a representative of the Minister of Marine and by several members of the Japanese Embassy. They immediately took up the Hotel d'Albe. At 11 they were officially received at the Admiralty by the Minister, M. Thomson; driving on their way to the Elysée for the official reception luncheon given in their honour by M. Fallières. Among those present at the luncheon were Mr. Kurino, the Japanese Ambassador; Clémenceau, the Premier, General Picquart, Minister of War, M. Maue, and Mlle Thiepou. General Voyron, and Vice-Admiral

The toast proposed by the President of the Republic was as follows:—

"I am happy to greet in your persons a navy of that valient nation which has given centuries so many examples of courage and patriotism. These traditions of honour, particularly dear to France, have always awakened her sentiments of very high esteem. We cannot moreover, that our country has ceased to enjoy in Japanese military circles the sympathy of which to-day's visit is a proof. It is a great satisfaction for me to see the courtesy of your visit the prelude of old and closer relations between our two nations which have just so happily lightened their burden of friendship for the great benefit of peace. I raise my glass in honour of his Majesty the Emperor of Japan. I drink to the greatness and prosperity of the fine Japanese Empire."

Mr. Kurino, in reply, after thanking the President on behalf of the officers present, said that feelings of respect and sympathy were deeply cherished so long and so unanimously for France were now, on the morning of the desired agreement, more cordial, profound than ever. Admiral Ijima's request had come to France to express these feelings. The Ambassador then drank the President's health and raised his glass as well to prosperity of France and the greatness of the navy.

The leading organs of the Paris Press, unanimous in expressing their satisfaction at the present visit and their cordial approval of the agreement with Japan.

The Governor did not as yet go down, and drew his whole attention to the matter, and his post. He could not do otherwise. He said that a foreign Admiral having landed armed men in a British colony (the time in direct opposition to the expressed wish of the Governor), and having, under the circumstances described, been requested to re-embark them, the writer of the letter had been compelled to do so, and to append the following words or sentences in the letter to the whole letter. It would therefore, he thought, in future there is nothing to prevent foreign power from landing armed men in British colonies, even though the colonies be garrisoned by British troops and the British authority declares that he is not to be at foreign stations. This is a sufficient explanation, which might easily be complicated by the landing of armed parties on the vessels of several foreign Powers, brought in contact with each other and native population excited by the strain of unusual circumstances. The facts

Jamaica cases. Hon. Mr. [redacted] English. The Office of the Foreign Colonial Affairs were entirely ignorant of the Regulations in regard to the arming of foreign troops in a British post and the man who knew the Regulations upheld them—was compelled to apologize for his obvious and necessary duty, any supposed error of form in a letter was given to him by reason of the fact that he disregarded his expressed wishes. It is the American Government's fault, much that the British Government had hastily dissolved the Government of the Government waiting for official advice.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

"I suffered for years from periodic attacks of malaria, which affected the outer sides of the calves, both limbs, contracted in the West Indies in 1870 or '83 while serving on H. M. S. 'Northampton.' I was sick several times, and went steadily on in this capacity I had the use of nearly all the preparations of the Pharmacopoeia, prescribed, through the assistance of the medical officers, but treated unsuccessfully with preparations of iron and sarsaparilla."

"Before actually departing from the shores of Bombay I desire once more to express my deep regret at the severance of my official connection with the Presidency. One of the most cherished memories of my life will always be the time spent amongst its people. I cannot say how deeply I was touched by the presence of the great crowds lining the streets during my drive through the City this morning, despite the tempestuous weather. I rejoice however to think that what was to them a source of discomfort at the moment may under Providence be the means of furnishing an abundant harvest and cheapening of food for the masses of the people. I wish the Presidency every prosperity and the blessing of Almighty God."

the law, however, is not intended to quote these sentences for the benefit of the world, it may concern in Singapore. Mr. Ashton, known to Fleet Street Journalism as "the Corrector of the Press," uttered, and it must be admitted that he did not mis his words. It is rather unfortunate that a good deal of sympathy is lavished on English literature upon the profligate, drunkard and the licentious. So it is on the "Surfaces" of real life, which are apt to show the harm they work in their imprudent mismanagement of the means. The spouter of Clubs, balconies or the hotel verandah, the man who men of his own to spend, soon gets cold shoulder; but the "fine fellow" who associates with alacrity, who incurs debts for food and lodging at the expense of the widow, it be, who denies himself no luxury so long as it is given by his tailor, his bootmaker and his merchant, and who, eventually, slips away from the Colony leaving untold debts behind him, is too often excused and even glorified by a petty class, or class to be every where, but it happens larger proportions in Eastern Colonies than elsewhere. Mr. Ashton wrong in describing as the scum of the earth—vicious, his types of criminals? We imagine that some of our readers will cavil at this description of men they have known. They do not like to think of Pok So-and-Sons a vicious crew. "He was no end of a good chap; pi drank so much," or "Pity he let his mind go so much; they might have given him a chance!" We hope we are not intolerant dyspeptics of mankind of the weak-kneed figures of the poor fool who is cutting and rising in the social scale at the expense of some other member of the community. It is not all a question of drink. The boot the tradesman of every port in the East can tell many a woeful tale could they but it is true that tradesmen are swindled where—for that is what it amounts to—the fasses in the Far East—where men of off more easily, are generally believed

much heavier than in provincial England. The wild youth is more prevalent here than in the surrounding districts in the Mother Country, more irresponsible, more desirous of cutting a dash, more reckless of incurring debts. But the ill-dressed people are travelling rapidly along the path of socialism, and we shall not be astonished if the House of Commons is asked one of these days to consider a measure for protection of tradesmen and the punishment of contractors of debts—the vicious and hateful types of criminals referred to by Mr. Algernon Ashton. Society has to be protected from various types of criminals. The law gives no business world security measures of protection from the bankrupt trader. It is a criminal not to carry on business when one knows oneself to be insolvent. Why, therefore, should the reckless debtor be allowed to contract further debts? Should he be regarded as a criminal, if, knowing he owes more than he can hope to pay, he proceeds to incur other debts? We fancy that if there were the possibility of imprisonment with hard labour for the young man who lived beyond his means, there would be fewer human wrecks in the East. It would be better for society. Should, then, some legal protection should be given? It would certainly be better for the individual, young or otherwise. We imagine we hear someone say, "The remedy lies with the tradesman, not with the debtor. If there were no credit, there would be fewer defalcating debtors. That much might be admitted, but it does not remove the individual responsibility which each one of us ought to feel. It does not clear the debtor—who remains, according to Mr. Algernon Ashton, a vicious and hateful criminal!" It would be unfair to deprive honest people of the facilities of the credit system because there are certain proportion of dishonest people in every community. At present, dishonest are punished for the fault of the dishonest, by paying higher prices than the tradesman need demand if all his bills were paid. It seems only fair that the punishment for dishonesty should fall upon the rightful shoulders. The thief is no less a thief because instead of going up to his victim and hitting him on the head with a brick and rifling his pockets, he robs his fellow man under the guise of a debt. We do not know the legal aspect of the question, nor do we care. The essential features of the case for and against the debtor are simple enough, and when the whole of them are scanned, it is difficult not to agree with Mr. Algernon Ashton. Each case, of course, has to be judged upon its own facts. There may be extenuating circumstances, just as society would never place the professional burglar and the thief who stole bread to feed his starving child in the same category. Mr. Ashton discriminates. He refers to the debtor who "dicks to pass as innocent, therefor!" that the debtor has "wherewithal to satisfy the debt?" We wonder whether the debtors who have had this opportunity have had their consciences pricked so badly that they did not rest satisfied until they had wiped off every debt owed by them.

Straits Times.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	SUNDA Capt. G. M. Montford	About 28th August	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	MANILA Capt. F. E. Andrews, R.N.R.	About 30th August	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DELTA Capt. C. L. Daniel	About 5th Sept.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	MARMORA Capt. G. H. C. Weston, R.N.R.	Noon, 7th Sept.	See Special Advertisement.

For further Particulars, apply to

F. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent

Hongkong, 26th August, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOI, WETHEL, CHEFOO, and TIENTSIN	"KUEICHO" On 27th Aug., Noon
AMOI, SHANGHAI and YONGAMPO	"CHANGCHOW" On 27th Aug., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING" On 28th Aug., 4 P.M.
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"HUPEH" On 28th Aug., 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"KIUKANG" On 28th Aug., Noon
CHINKIANG	"LINAN" On 28th Aug., 4 P.M.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI	"KANCHOW" On 28th Aug., 4 P.M.
SWATOW, NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"SHAHSING" On 31st Aug., 4 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINKIANG" On 31st Aug., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BATHURST, and SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"KAIFONG" On 31st Sept., 4 P.M.
CHEFOO and NEWCHANG	"TSINAN" On 7th Sept., 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"KWEIYANG" On 7th Sept., 4 P.M.
	"CHINGTU" On 10th Sept., 4 P.M.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers which are fitted throughout with Electric Light Unrivaled Table. A duly qualified surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

REDUCED SATOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

Hongkong, 27th August 1907.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR THE CO'S S.S. LEAVING

SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"SHOSHU MARU"	TUESDAY, 27th Aug.
AMOI AND FOCHOW	Capt. M. Nemoto	at 10 A.M.
TAMUI VIA SWATOW	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY 1st Sept.
AND AMOI	Capt. I. Sakurai	at 10 A.M.

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivaled Table.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1907

T. ARIMA, Manager

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER
11 days Across the Pacific in the "EMPRESS LINE." Saving 5 to 10 days Ocean Travel.
11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.
19 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

R.M.S.	PROPOSED SAILINGS	(Subject to Alteration)
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	Thursday, 29th Aug. ... 16th Sept.
"TARTAR"	4,425	Wednesday, 11th Sept. ... 5th Oct.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	Thursday, 20th Sept. ... 14th Oct.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	Thursday, 24th Oct. ... 11th Nov.
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	Wednesday, 6th Nov. ... 30th Nov.

"EMPRESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.

Intermediate Steamers at 10 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Co.'s NEW PALATIAL "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days from YOKOHAMA and 23 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence 280; via New York 262.

Intermediate on Steamers ... 240, ... 242.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" and "TARTAR" carry Intermediate passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class. Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Government.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China,

Corner Pedder Street and Praya opposite Blake Pier.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ HEINRICH" Capt. P. Gnosch	About Tuesday, 27th August.
NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD" Capt. H. Kirschner	Wednesday 28th Aug., at Noon
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembl	About Saturday, 31st Aug., at 9 A.M.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRIS BANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lenz	Thursday, 12th Sept., at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELOHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1907.

SABANG BAY COALING STATION, POELOE WEH, NORTH SUMATRA.

CABLE ADDRESS: "HARCOAL" SABANG OR AMSTERDAM.

General Agent—G. A. WITT, London, E.C.
Coaling Agents—HALL, BLYTH & Co., London, E.C.
Favourably situated at the entrance to the Straits of Malacca for all steamers from and to the Straits, China, Japan, India, Europe, United States, South Africa, etc.
BEST WELSH, JAPANESE, OMBLIN AND BENGAL COAL.
No harbour dues, no pilotage charged and quick despatch given DAY AND NIGHT.
FRESH WATER and ICE, SHIP'S STORES and PROVISIONS at Moderate Prices.
FLOATING DOCK available for Steamers up to 3,000 tons displacement and workshop fitted for any ordinary repairs.
For further particulars apply to the Agents at Hongkong.

Java-China-Japan LIJN,

YORK BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1906.

PASSENGER SEASON 1908.

IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY

BY THE

MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

STEAMERS	TONS REG.	DATE
"BUELOW"	8,000	ON MARCH 11TH.
"PRINZ LUDWIG"	9,600	ON MARCH 25TH.
"PRINZESS ALICE"	10,911	ON APRIL 8TH.

CALLING AT NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS.

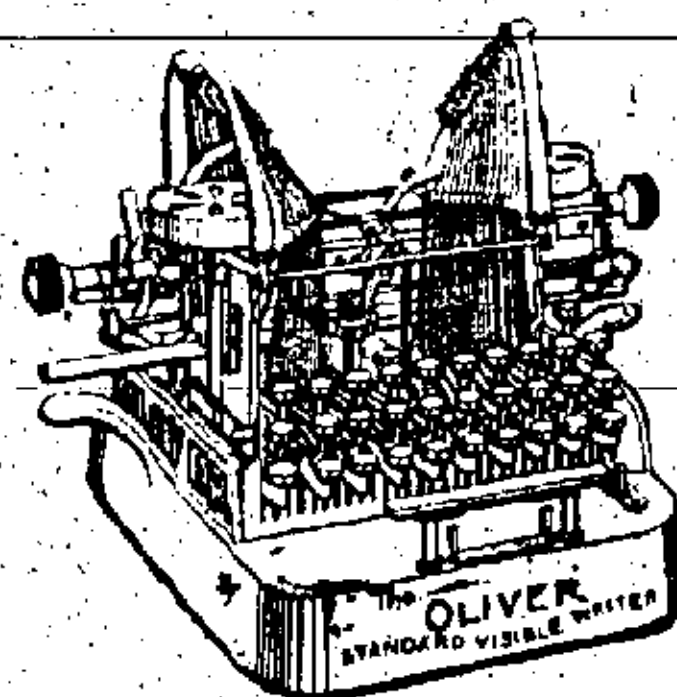
Early booking recommended.

For Particulars, apply to—

MELOHERS & CO.,

Hongkong, 19th August, 1907.

General Agents 1355



THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER.

VISIBILITY.
SIMPLICITY.
DURABILITY.
UNRIVALLED FOR DUPLICATING, WRITING IN SIGHT,
UNIVERSAL KEYBOARD.

TYPEWRITER RIBBONS and supplies for ALL
Machines kept in Stock.

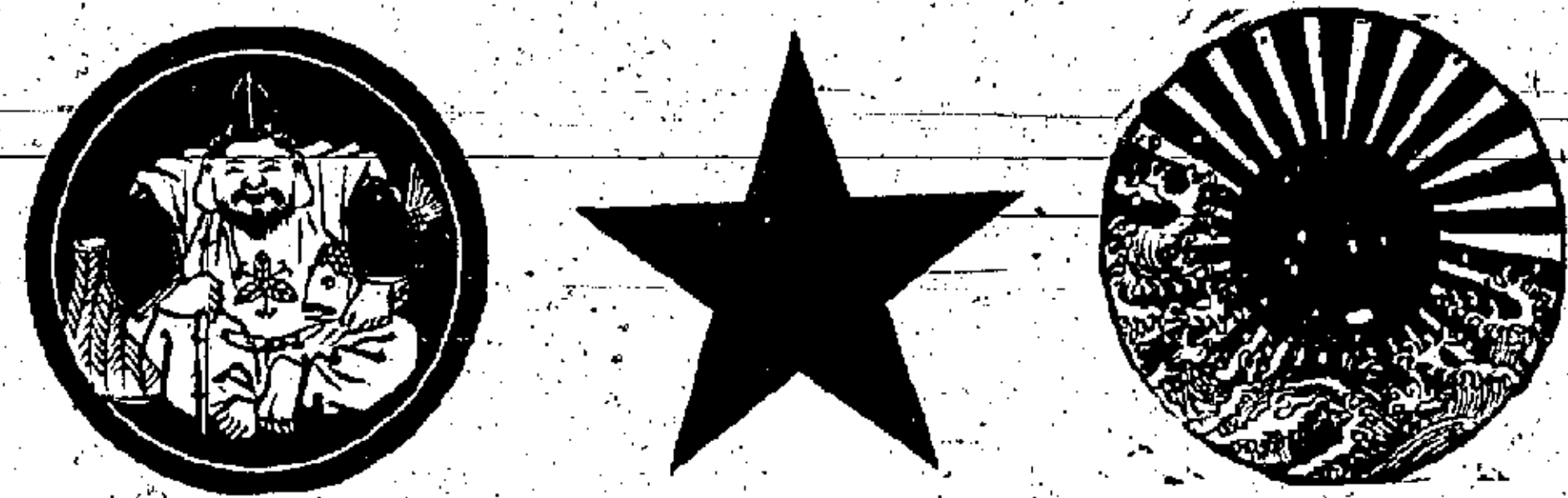
OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., LTD.

1, PRINCE'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1906.

(1655)

JAPANESE BEER.



"YEBISU" "SAPPORO" "ASAHI"

AND A NEW BRAND OF SPECIAL LIGHT BEER

"PEACE"

IDEAL AND WHOLESOME.

Each Brand has obtained the highest AWARD at International Exhibitions.

The largest demand in the whole of Japan. Quality speaks for itself.

PRICE EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1907.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by this above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., or as "Mongolia"

From Persian Gulf ex B. I. S. N. &

R. & H. S. M. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 28th August, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by main any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1907.

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS. YAGASAKI.

A.I., A.B.C., and Engineering Code Used

NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3.

Extreme Length... 722 feet.

Length on Blocks... 714 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 984 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 984 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 344 "

DOCK No. 1.

Extreme Length... 523 feet.

Length on Blocks... 513 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 92 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 64 "

DOCK No. 2.

Extreme Length... 371 feet.

Length on Blocks... 351 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 66 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 22 "

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000

TONS.

THE WORKS are well equipped with

LATEST PLANTS and APPLI-

ANCES to undertake BUILDING or

REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and

BOILER, and also ELECTRICAL

WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIAL is

always kept on hand.

The COMPANY has the powerful steam-

"OKURA MARU" (712 tons) 700 I.H.P.

specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES

equipped with necessary gear, always ready

for Short Notice.

799

Gutler, Palmer & Co.'s



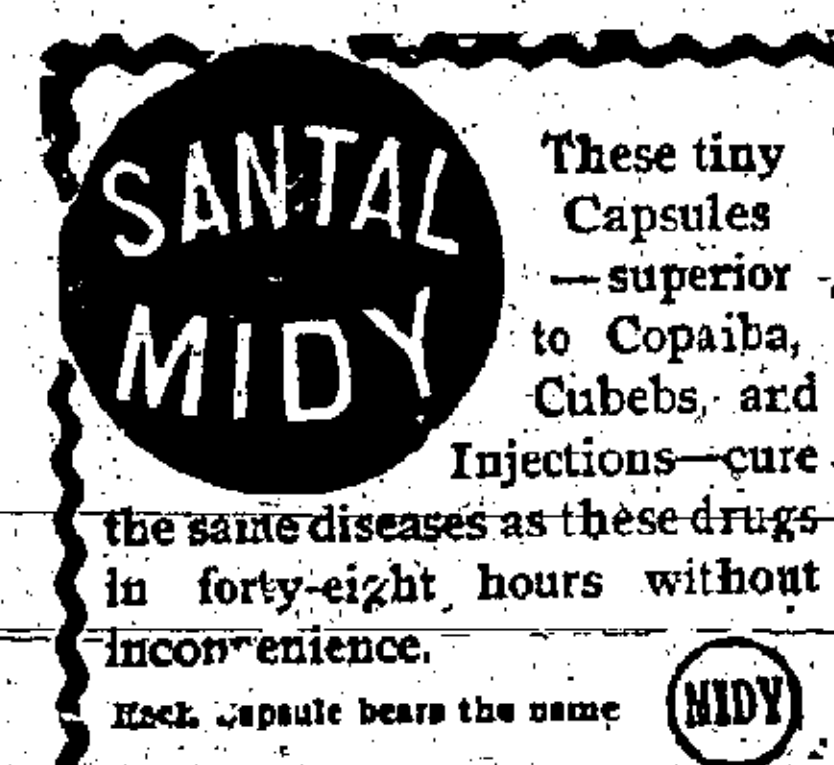
SHIPPERS

Gutler, Palmer & Co., London.

AGENTS

SIEMSEN & CO.,

HONGKONG



These tiny

Capsules

—superior

to Copal, and

Injections—cure

the same diseases as these drugs

in forty-eight hours without

inconvenience.

Each capsule bears the name

MIDY.

LADIES' SAFE

REMEDY

For functional troubles, delay, pain,

and those irregularities peculiar to

the sex.

Prescribed by the highest French

Medical authorities and superior to

Tansy, steel Drops and Penny-

royal.

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, r. Vivienne, Paris

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS

ANDRE RICHMERS, German str., 1,173, Day 18th August—Moj 12th August, Coal- Order.	ANGHIN, German str., 1,108, C. Kampel, 20th August—Bangkok 9th August, Rice— Butterfield & Swire.	AUSTRIA, Austrian str., 4,878, A. Blatter, 24th August—Shanghai 21st Aug., General— Sander, Vieler & Co.	BORNEO, German str., 1,344, F. Sembl, 24th August—Sandakan 18th Aug., General— Melchers & Co.	CARL DIEDERICHSEN, German str., 774, T. Fotensen, 24th August—Hobow 23rd August, General—Jensen & Co.	CHANGCHOW, British str., 1,224, H. J. Walker, 17th August—Saigon 18th August, Rice— Butterfield & Swire.	CHONGSHING, British str., 1,258, T. H. Lishman, 24th Aug.—Tientsin via Chefoo 18th Aug., Railway Rolling Stock and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	CHINKIANG, British str., 1,200, Robertson, 21st August—Saigon 17th August, Rice— Butterfield & Swire.	DAPHNE, German str., 1,947, Scholpp, 24th August—Guaymas, 23rd July, Ballast— China Commercial S.S. Co.	DERWENT, British str., 1,562, J. Jenkins, 18th August—Swatow 15th Aug., Chinese.	DRUPAR, Norwegian steamer, 1,101, L. Bing, 24th August—Bangkok 14th August, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	EMPRESS OF CHINA, British str., 3,003, A. H. Reed, R.N.R., 25th Aug.—Vancover 6th Aug., Mails & General—C.P.R. Co.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN, British str., 3,039, H. Pybus, 25th July—Vancover 9th July, General—C.P.R. Co.	GLENFAR, Brik str., 2,350, H. W. L. Holman, 16th August—Kobe 11th August, General— Toyo Kisen Kaisha.	HAILAN, French str., 377, L. Anderson, 24th August—Hobow 22nd August, General— A. R. Marty.	HAUMU, British str., 635, A. J. Robson, 23rd August—Fochow 20th, Amoy 21st & Swatow 22nd Aug., General—Douglas, LaPraik & Co.	HEIN, Norwegian str., 757, A. Erikson, 25th Aug.—Bangkok 17th Aug., Rice and Salt —Chinese.	HUPRI, British str., 1,204, H. Mathias, 25th August—Hobow 24th August, General— Butterfield & Swire.	KANCHOW, British str., 1,217, McIntosh, 20th August—Hongay 17th Aug., Coal— Butterfield & Swire.	KIANG PING, Chinese str., 1,222, H. Udden, 18th Aug.—Chinkiang 12th Aug., General— Chinese.	KINTOCK, British str., 299, B. C. Lewis, 25th August—Shanghai 22nd Aug., General— Butterfield & Swire.	KIUKANG, British str., 1,227, Wavel, 21st August—Shanghai 17th August, General— Butterfield & Swire.	KJELD, Norwegian str., Hellsen, 16th August —Moj 9th August, Coals—Order.	KUMCHOW, British str., 1,215, Hooker, 21st August—Chefoo 16th August, General— Butterfield & Swire.	KWANGKEE, Chinese str., 1,648, R. Lincoln, 21st Aug.—Shanghai 18th Aug., General— Chinese.	LANEAT-SCHLEIER, German str., 1,012, H. Grandt, 24th August—Saigon 19th August, Rice—Siemssen & Co.	LIHERIA, German str., 3,780, Kier, 25th Aug.— Singapore 18th August, General— Hamburg-Amerika Linie.	LINAN, British str., 1,351, Williams, 24th Aug.— Shanghai 19th August, General—Bat- terfield & Swire.	LOOSCH, German str., 1,020, M. Engelhart, 24th Aug.—Bangkok 16th & Swatow 23rd Aug., Rice & Wood—Butterfield & Swire.	MATHILDA, German str., 351, N. Schumann, 21st Aug.—Haiphong and Hobow 20th Aug., General—Jensen & Co.	NAMRANG, British str., 4,035, F. T. Wheeler, 22nd August—Singapore 17th August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	NORD, British str., 1,100, Pryon, 22nd Aug.— Singapore 15th August, Oil—McBain.	SANDON HALL, British str., 3,293, I. M. Mau, 24th August—New York 26th June, Cass Oil—Standard Oil Co.	SHANGHAI MARU, Japanese str., 3,127, T. S. Ito, 23rd August—Moj 17th August, Coal—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.	SHOSHU MARU, Japanese str., 939, M. Nemoto, 24th Aug.—Shanghai via Swatow 23rd August, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.	SIBERIA, American str., 5,555, A. Yeeder, 21st August—San Francisco—25th July—and Shanghai 18th August, Mails & General— P. M. S. S. Co.	SINAI, German str., 207, Schalking, 25th Aug.—Del via Swatow 25th Aug., General— Jensen & Co.	SINAI, British str., 3,216, W. Atkinson, 24th August—Birkenhead 16th July via Singa- pore 18th Aug., General—Dodwell & Co.	SCHUMSTAD, Norwegian str., 890, O. Hansen, 21st August—Saigon 17th August, Rice— Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.	SOLSTAD, Norwegian str., 897, N. Bjarnsgaard, 25th August—Saigon 20th Aug., Rice & Flour—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.	TANGO MARU, Japanese str., 1,627, A. E. Moses, 25th August—Seattle 23rd July, General— Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	TARTAR, British str., 2,797, N. Davison, R.N.R., 22nd August—Vancover 25th July, Mails and General—C.P.R. Co.	TENTAT, German str., 1,002, H. Bremer, 25th August—Kobe 23rd Aug., General—Singa- pore 25th August, Rice—N. D. Y.	WAISHING, British str., 1,170, Richard, 24th August—Saigon 20th August, Rice—Jar- dine Matheson & Co.	YUNNAN, British str., 1,206, W. O. Jones, 19th August—Swatow 18th August—Butterfield & Swire.
---	---	--	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	---	--	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SAILING VESSELS

ALCIDES, British ship, 2,432, J. Cumming, 26th
July—From New York, Cass Oil—Standard
Oil Co.

ELMER OF LONDON, British 4-masted bark,
2,905, L. V. Vandy, 24th August—New
York 1st May, Cass Oil—Standard Oil Co.

LYNDHURST, British 4-masted bark, 2,500,
Parnell, 25th July—Kobe 1st June, Ballast
—Standard Oil Co.

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,

and for

PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE OUTPORTS

A Comprehensive and Complete Record

—of the

NEWS

POST OFFICE NOTICE

The *Prinz Heinrich*, with the German mail of the 30th July, left Singapore on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., and may be expected here to-day.

The *Chiao*, with the American mail, has sailed from Shanghai and is due to arrive at this port to-morrow, at 9 a.m.

The *Australia*, with the French mail of the 2nd instant, left Singapore on Monday, the 26th inst., at 7.30 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 2nd prox. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 29th June.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai	<i>Shanhai Maru</i>	Tuesday, 27th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Del	<i>Johanne</i>	Tuesday, 27th, 9.00 A.M.
Singapore	<i>Kintuck</i>	Tuesday, 27th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	<i>Libertie</i>	Tuesday, 27th, 11.00 A.M.
Amoy, Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	<i>Kweichow</i>	Tuesday, 27th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	<i>Austria</i>	Tuesday, 27th, 11.00 A.M.
Bangkok	<i>Anghin</i>	Tuesday, 27th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	<i>Haimun</i>	Tuesday, 27th, 1.00 P.M.
Amoy, Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	<i>Sui Tai</i>	Tuesday, 27th, 1.15 P.M.
Amoy, Shanghai, and Yungang	<i>Namsang</i>	Tuesday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	<i>Changchow</i>	Tuesday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy	<i>Tamag</i>	Tuesday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
Hiohow and Haiphong	<i>Glenflock</i>	Tuesday, 27th, 4.00 P.M.
Haiphong	<i>Boyet</i>	Tuesday, 27th, 5.00 P.M.
Quang Chow Wan, Hiohow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	<i>Hongkong</i>	Wednesday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Shanghai	<i>Hue</i>	Wednesday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
	<i>Kinkiang</i>	Wednesday, 28th, 10.00 A.M.

EUROPE, A.C. INDIA VIA TATTOOIN (Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Macao	<i>Sui Tai</i>	Wednesday, 28th, 1.15 P.M.
Chinkiang	<i>Kanchow</i>	Wednesday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow and Shanghai	<i>Linyan</i>	Thursday, 29th, 1.15 P.M.
Manila	<i>Sui Tai</i>	Thursday, 29th, 2.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	<i>Fookwang</i>	Thursday, 29th, 2.00 P.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA and YANCOUVER (B.C.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

Shanghai and Yokohama	<i>Anura</i>	Thursday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.
Kobe, Yokohama, Calcutta and Fiquine	<i>Glenflock</i>	Friday, 30th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	<i>Sui Tai</i>	Friday, 30th, 1.15 P.M.
Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	<i>Booyang</i>	Friday, 30th, 3.00 P.M.

AMOI, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO. (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

Macao	<i>Sui Tai</i>	Saturday, 31st, 1.15 P.M.
Swatow, Ningpo and Shanghai	<i>Chinkiang</i>	Saturday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow and Shanghai	<i>Shanghai</i>	Saturday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Tientsin	<i>Chongshing</i>	Saturday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.

TO-MORROW

Sale, The Goods and Chattels of the late Messrs. Just, Bowden and Wandrak. Sales Rooms, Messrs. Hughes & Hough, 11 A.M.

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 26th.

ON LONDON	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	2/2 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	2/2 1/2
Documentary Bills at 1 month sight	2/2 1/2
ON PARIS	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	2/2 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	2/2 1/2
ON BRUSSELS	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	2/2 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	2/2 1/2
ON BOMBAY	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	2/2 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	2/2 1/2
ON CALCUTTA	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	2/2 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	2/2 1/2
ON SHANGHAI	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	2/2 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	2/2 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	2/2 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	2/2 1/2
ON MANILA	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	2/2 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	2/2 1/2
ON BATAVIA	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	2/2 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	2/2 1/2
ON HONGKONG	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	2/2 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	2/2 1/2
ON SINGAPORE	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	2/2 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	2/2 1/2
ON BANGKOK	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	2/2 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	2/2 1/2
ON SOERABAYA	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	2/2 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	2/2 1/2
ON SURABAYA	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	2/2 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	2/2 1/2
ON SOERABAYA	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	2/2 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	2/2 1/2
ON SURABAYA	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	2/2 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	2/2 1/2

ON LONDON

ON PARIS

ON BRUSSELS

ON BOMBAY

ON CALCUTTA

ON SHANGHAI

ON YOKOHAMA

ON MANILA

ON BATAVIA

ON HONGKONG

ON SINGAPORE

ON BANGKOK

ON SOERABAYA

ON SURABAYA

ON SOERABAYA

ON SURABAYA

ON SOERABAYA

ON SURABAYA

ON SOERABAYA

ON SURABAYA

ON SOERABAYA

ON SURABAYA

ON SOERABAYA

ON SURABAYA

ON SOERABAYA

ON SURABAYA

ON SOERABAYA

ON SURABAYA

ON SOERABAYA

JOINT STOCK SHARE.

Hongkong, August 26th.

COMPANY	PAID UP	QUOTATIONS
---------	---------	------------

Alhambra	Pa. 200	\$120.
----------	---------	--------

Banks		
-------	--	--

Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125.	\$240, buyers, x.1
---------------------	--------	--------------------

National B. of China	40	\$61.
----------------------	----	-------

Sail's Asbestos F. A.	12s. 6d.	\$61.
-----------------------	----------	-------

China-Borneo Co.	\$12	\$10.
------------------	------	-------

China Light & P. Co.	\$10	\$5.
----------------------	------	------

China Provident	\$10	\$8.90, sellers.
-----------------	------	------------------

Cotton Mills		
--------------	--	--

Ewo	11s. 30	\$11, sellers.
-----	---------	----------------

International	11s. 30	\$11, buyers.
---------------	---------	---------------

Laou Kung Mow	11s. 30	\$11, buyers.
---------------	---------	---------------

Soychew	11s. 30	\$11, buyers.
---------	---------	---------------

Udry Farm	11s. 30	\$11, buyers.
-----------	---------	---------------

Docks and Wharves	11s. 30	\$11, buyers.
-------------------	---------	---------------

H. & W. Wharf & G.	11s. 30	\$11, buyers.
--------------------	---------	---------------

New Amoy Dock	11s. 30	\$11, buyers.
---------------	---------	---------------

Shanghai Dock	11s. 30	\$11, buyers.
---------------	---------	---------------

S'hai & H. Wharf	11s. 30	\$11, buyers.
------------------	---------	---------------

Feenick & Co., Geo.	11s. 30	\$11, buyers.
---------------------	---------	---------------

Groen Island Cement	11s. 30	\$11, buyers.
---------------------	---------	---------------

Hongkong & C. Gas	11s. 30	\$11, buyers.
-------------------	---------	---------------

Hongkong Electric	11s. 30	\$11, buyers.
-------------------	---------	---------------

Hongkong Hotel Co.	11s. 30	\$11, buyers.
--------------------	---------	---------------

Hongkong Ice Co.	11s. 30	\$11, buyers.
------------------	---------	---------------

Hongkong Kope Co.	11s. 30	\$11, buyers.
-------------------	---------	---------------

Insurance		
-----------	--	--

China Fire	11s. 30	\$11, buyers.
------------	---------	---------------

China Fire	11s. 30	\$11, buyers.
------------	---------	---------------

China Fire	11s. 30	\$11, buyers.
------------	---------	---------------

China Fire	11s. 30	\$11, buyers.
------------	---------	---------------

China Fire	11s. 30	\$11, buyers.
------------	---------	---------------

China Fire	11s. 30	\$11, buyers.
------------	---------	---------------

China Fire	11s. 30	\$11, buyers.
------------	---------	---------------

China Fire	11s. 30	\$11, buyers.
------------	---------	---------------

China Fire	11s. 30	\$11, buyers.
------------	---------	---------------

China Fire	11s. 30	\$11, buyers.
------------	---------	---------------

China Fire	11s. 30	\$11, buyers.
------------	---------	---------------

China Fire	11s. 30	\$11, buyers.
------------	---------	---------------

China Fire	11s. 30	\$11, buyers.
------------	---------	---------------

China Fire	11s. 30	\$11, buyers.
------------	---------	---------------

China Fire	11s. 30	\$11, buyers.
------------	---------	---------------

China Fire	11s. 30	\$11, buyers.
------------	---------	---------------

China Fire	11s. 30	\$11, buyers.
------------	---------	---------------

China Fire	11s. 30	\$11, buyers.
------------	---------	---------------

ON SALE.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

CHINA, JAPAN, COREIA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS, INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, &c.

WITH HIGH ARM INCORPORATED THE CHINA DIRECTORY

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY

AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST

1907.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE

The DIRECTORY covers the whole of the ports and cities of the Far East, from Netherland India to the Philippines.

Not only is the Directory as full and complete in each case as it can be made, but each Colony, Port, or Settlement is prefaced by a DESCRIPTION, carefully revised each year, most of which will serve as accurate GUIDES FOR THE TOURIST, giving every detail in connection with the place, its history, topography, &c., &c.

The Information in these Descriptions, consisting of abundant interesting articles, packed with facts concisely set out, and containing statistics of the TRADE of each Country and Port, would alone suffice to fill a large volume.

Royal Octavo—Complete with Fifteen Maps, and Plans, pp. 1,720, \$10.00. Directory only, pp. 1,300, \$6.00.

The Directories and Descriptions are of

CHINA

Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Canton, Hongkong, etc.

JAPAN AND FORMOSA

Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, etc.

CORREIA

Singapore, Penang, Malacca, etc.

MALAY STATES

Singapore, Penang, Malacca, etc.

NETHERLANDS INDIA

Batavia, Surabaja, etc.

INDIA

Bombay, Calcutta, etc.

SIAM

Bangkok, etc.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

Singapore, Penang, Malacca, etc.

MALAY STATES

Singapore, Penang, Malacca, etc.

NETHERLANDS INDIA

Batavia, Surabaja, etc.

INDIA

Bombay, Calcutta, etc.

SIAM

Bangkok, etc.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

Singapore, Penang, Malacca, etc.

MALAY STATES

Singapore, Penang, Malacca, etc.

NETHERLANDS INDIA

Batavia, Surabaja, etc.

INDIA

Bombay, Calcutta, etc.

SIAM

Bangkok, etc.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAN," 2,333 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.

S.S. "POWAN," 2,338 tons, Captain H. L. Blane.

S.S. "FATSHAN," 2,360 tons, Captain C. V. Lloyd.

S.S. "KINSHAN," 1,935 tons, Captain B. Brance.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN," 1,985 tons, Captain R. D. Thomas.

Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sunday excepted), 10 p.m. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sunday excepted).

The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 p.m. from Queen Street Wharf West returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5.30 p.m.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-TAI," 1,651 tons, Captain W. A. Valentia.

S.S. "SUI-TAI," 1,651 tons, Captain G. F. Morrison.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 a.m. from Douglas Wharf & at 2 p.m. from the Company's Wharf. On Sundays SPECIAL CHEAP EXCURSIONS leaving Hongkong at 9 a.m. from Douglas Wharf & from Macao at 6 p.m.

The Company also runs a Steamer from Macao on Sunday Morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.